eling towards our government. The Independence and John Adams were struck by lightning on the 5th instant. A portion of the rigging of the Independence was damaged, but no injury was lone to the John Adams. The Independence was expected to sail from Panama on the arrival of the next

## WAR DEPARTMENT.

Establishment of a New Military Post .- Advices to the 25th ult. have been received at the War Department by the last mail from California, from which we learn that Captain J. W. T. Gardner was to leave Fort Reading, California, with his company of first dragoons, on that day, to establish a new military post on Plitt river. Captain Gardner's post office will be at American Ranche, Shasta

## From the Columbus (Georgia) Times and Sentinel. POSITION OF THE SOUTHERN DEMOCRACY.

There never was, and we four never will be, another party in the Union so true to the constitution, so devoted to the South, or so little solicitous of personal advancenent, as the southern democracy. From first to last this noble party has stood by the flag of its principles, as resolutely in the day of adversity and overthrow as in the proudest day of success and friumph. And this many of the leading spirits of the opposition have endorsed during its whole career, by breaking loose from the prejudices, friendships, and associations of a lifetime and joining its And in support of these positions we confidently appeal to its glorious record.

The secret of their unexampled success is found in the fact that they have great cardinal political principles and stand by them at every hazard.

They again come before the people with their principles and candidates, and confidently anticipate another

Their position at present is peculiar, but it is a noble

nd brave one.

The slavery question has disturbed the peace of the country for 40 years. The federal government, without the shalow of constitutional authority, has, time and again, assumed jurisdiction over it, to the imminent peril of the Union. In 1854 the national democracy were called on to settle this disturbing element in American politics. This could not be done without undoing the socalled compromise of 1820. By the legislation of that year Congress passed an act excluding southern property from all the territories of the United States lying north of 36° 30', while all territory south of that line was left open alike to northern and southern emigration and setent. This odious discrimination against the South thement. This odious discrimination against the South and her institutions was formally repealed by the passage of the Nebraska-Kanasa act and the whole of the terri-tory of the United States opened to all citizens, North and South. But this great act went further, and denied to Congress any right to legislate upon the subject of slavery in the Territories, and in express terms referred the whole subject to the people of the Territories organ-

This act was endorsed by the national democracy in convention at Cincinnati, and incorporated into the platform of the party. There was, it is true, some diversity of sentiment in the party as to whether the territorial but all agreed that when a convention met to frame a constitution preparatory to admission into the Union as a State, that body had sovereign and plenary power over subject, and, whatever might be the provisions of their constitution on the subject of slavery, the Congress of the United States were bound to admit the new State into

the Union upon an equality with the old thirteen States. Now, it is clearly a mistake that the democracy were pledged to make Kansas a slave State. That was a quesr the people of the Territory alone to determine True, the southern democracy hoped that Kansas would be a slave State, and, in season and out of scason, urged the raising of men and money for Kansas. This was the only mode in which the southern democracy could effect-ually act in the premises, and in this respect they have done their whole duty. It is certain that both the legislatures which have met in Kansas have been with the South. It is equally certain that a majority of the delegates to the convention which assembles in September next to frame a constitution for Kansas are pro-slavery. The South certainly occupies the vantage-ground in Kan-sus, and it is admitted on all hands that our success has een achieved by lawful means and in strict conformity to the organic act and the constitution and laws of the United States. But if, on the contrary, the convention, legally elected, were opposed to slavery, the southern democracy would cheerfully submit to its action and vote for the admission of the new State into the Union, albeit the North already has a preponderance in the Union.

Unfortunately for the country, Gov. Walker has seen fit to overturn the work of years; to meddle with questions over which neither he nor the federal government had any jurisdiction; and, in contravention of the principles of the Nebraska-Kansas act and of, the Cincinnati platform, to take into his hands the appropriate work of the convention shortly to assemble to frame a const tution. There may be a doubt whether Kansas is adapted to slave labor; but that was a question for the conention to determine. There may be some doubt as to whether the constitution adopted should be referred to the people of Kansas for ratification; but that, too, was stion for the convention to determine. There may be some doubt as to who are the people of Kansas th registered voters or the actual residents of the Territory at the time of the submission of the constitution; but that, too, was a question for the convention to determine. The southern democracy are prepared to submit to and sustain the action of the convention on all these questions, whether it be favorable or unfavorable to the South. Every people assembled in convention are sovereign, and no power on earth has the right to dictate to them what they shall or shall not do, and the only limitation upon their power is that they must adopt a republican form of government to obtain admission into the Union.

And this is the issue between the southern democracy and Governor Walker. We hold that the convention see fit, make Kansas a slave State or a free State : that it may, if it see fit, submit the constitution for ratification to the people or to the registered voters. or to no one. It is their business. No other power has the right to interfere. Neither the President nor gress, nor the governor of the Territory, has any right to question their action. The convention is endowed with all the attributes of sovereignty. It is the State. Gov. Walker thinks differently. 'The convention must do his bidding, or he will oppose their admission into the Union! And who, pray, is Gov. Walker, that he should assume to play the tyrant over a free people? An Executive ap-pointee, whose only power and duty is to obey and execute the laws of the Territory; and yet he presumes to dictate to a body clothed with all the awful attributes of sovereignty!

His course is utterly indefensible. The southern demorney have reprobated it, and have asked for his re-

fuse to recall Gov. Walker, but will sustain his policy.
We cannot believe it. But if it does, "to your tents, O

that city on Friday last, aged over 80 years,

To the Blitors of the Enquirer :

GENTLEMEN: The enclosed letter to Mr. Pryor, editor quest to publish it. This he has declined to do. I respectfully ask its insertion in your paper, in the hope that some of the views it contains may be acceptable to your readers, and may place the subject upon which it treats in a more favorable light than that given by some of the

democratic presses, which entertain opposite opinions.

I am, very respectfully, your friend,
BEVERLEY TUCKER.

To R. A. Pavon, Esq.,

Dear siz: I have read with much attention your articles on Kansas, Gov. Walker, the administration, &c. in forming a determination to prepare this letter to you, I have been moved solely by a desire to do something, in my humble way, to smooth the agitated current of public opinion in the South (and especially in Virginia) upon this important subject. Nor have I, in appending my own name to it, been influenced by any vain parade of myself, but have done so purely because there are some, at least, who will read it, that will not doubt my loyalty to the faith in which I have been reared, and to those principles which it was my privilege publicly to proclaim and defend. You have said, and fairly said, that your columns were open to a respectful discussion of public afand defend. You have said, and fairly said, that your columns were open to a respectful discussion of public affairs, even if the views presented were not in coincidence with your own. You will find that I will not violate the courtest you extend. It is, perhaps, proper to say that I have not been prompted to this step by any member of the administration, either directly or indirectly, nor have I advised any of them of my purpose.

In regard to the administration and Gov. Walker in

In regard to the administration and Gov. Walker in Kansus, I have a word to say. I view the course of Gov. Walker in a very different light from you. The South cannot afford to be in the wrong. It is in a minority, and should be triply armed with a just cause; and so it is in fact. I must not be understood by this that, because she is in a minority, she must therefore be tame under an assault upon her rights. By no means. This very fact would justify a jealous and quick resentment; but

der an assault upon her rights. By no means. This very fact would justify a jealous and quick resentment; but she must preserve the right to her cause as the surest means of protecting herself.

You will remember that this Kansas controversy is no new affair. It has been ripening into issue for more than thirty years. It has had its various stages of development, and has evoked various remedies. The Missouri Compromise was the first great error in creating the sectional dispute between the North and the South. That was a measure which contemplated the existence of a legal and political North, and a legal and political South. It was a compromise under which the parties undertook an armed neutrality. It settled nothing. The principles of the federal constitution are the principles of the State-rights men of the South. It is simply impossible that those principles could have been evoked in adjusting the Missouri Compromise, because that measure cuts the matter in controversy in two parts, and, assumed to declare that slavery should be legal south of a given line of latitude, and illegal north of that line. Hence, to the extent that the legislation of 1820 could effect it, our union of political equality was made a coalition of inequalities and futal sectional antagonism. of political equality was made a coalition of inequalities and fatal sectional antagonism. It is manifest from these reflections that no mere legislative remedies on the part of Congress could effectually remove the difference between the North and the South on the subject of slavery

by a recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States the Compromise of 1820 is declared unconstitutional and void. That act of the court has thus settled

tional and void. That act of the court has thus settled the question of the power of Congress upon the subject; and, of course, it has left all such matters to be deter-mined by the people of any given Territory when they shall form their State constitution preparatory to demanding admission into the Union.

If Congress has no power to determine what shall be the social institutions of a State, it follows that the peo-ple of a Territory have; for it is impossible to recognise any intermediate authority, or to give effect to our system of government in any other mode of action.

any intermediate authority, or to give effect to our system of government in any other mode of action.

Now, in the case of Kansas, Congress, in its organic act, solemnly disavowed its authority over the people, and declared that they were perfectly free to arrange for themselves their own social institutions. By that act Congress ceased to exercise control in Kansas, and announced to all the world that the people of Kansas, by a fair vote, should determine for themselves whether they would or would not have slavery. not have slavery.
Under these circumstances, the administration appoint

Under these circumstances, to be governor of that Territory. Mr. Buchanan had just issued his inaugural address, in which he had solemnly declared to the country that it which he had solemnly declared to the country that it would be his purpose to secure to the people of Kansas, in accordance with the organic act of that Territory, a full and fair vote in adopting their own social institutions. The Supreme Court of the United States had just announced to the country its decision that it was the fundamental right of the people thus to act; that in them existed, by virtue of their sovereign attributes, full authority to establish their own State constitution preparatory to admission as a State into the Union.

In selecting Governor Walker to proceed to Kansas, he was, then, bound by the organic law of that Territory, enacted by Congress, by the decision of the highest judicial tribunal, by the opinion of the Executive declared to the country on his accession to office, by the unanimous

the country on his accession to office, by the unanin vote of the cabinet on his letter of instructions, by great principles of the democratic party on which the re-cent canvass had been conducted, and by the common maxims of republican government, to use every honora-ble means in his power to secure to the people of that dis-turbed Territory the free exercise of their elective rights.

And what principle of justice, what instinct of free government, what tradition of order in society, has been offended by Gov. Walker in the course he has thought proper to pursue? If Congress does not propose to act, what sense or propriety is there in denying to the people the right to do so? And who is injured? Who can be injured by such action? It is said that it will result in naking Kansas a free State. If so, it must be by a fair

making Kansas a free State. If so, it must be by a fair sote; and to make it a slave State by any other process would not only disease the cause of the South, but would inevitably, in the end, fail of its purpose. I repeat, we cannot affort to be in the wrong. We can-not afford to establish slavery anywhere against the fair-ly-ascertained will of the people. If we triumph, let it be upon an issue which shall mark our cause as just, and shall vindicate us against assault after our work shall be

completed.

We of the South have been assailed by fanaticism, as We of the South have been assailed by fanaticism, as attempting to force slavery upon the country in opposition to the will of local communities. You know, and I know, that we have been grossly misrepresented in this respect; and now that the occasion presents itself, it is our duty to evince our devotion to a great fundamental principle of civil liberty, by agreeing that in Kansas there shall be a full and fair, vote upon the vital question of forming and ratifying their State constitution.

In regard to the course of Governor Walker in Kansas, he has done nothing, as far as I know, which does not look to an honest decision by the people themselves upon matters in dispute there.

natters in dispute there. He is acting with all the leading men in the democrat-

He is acting with all the leading men in the democratic party, precisely as Virginia acted with the democracy of New York in all federal affairs.

He is cordially endorsed by the leading friends of the South residing in Konsus—by Judge Elmore, formerly of South Carolina—by Dr. Stringerslow, Dr. Jones, Gen. Whiteiria, Col. Designan, Col. Isaacs—by all the speakers on the stump, by their conventions, by everybody from all sections of the Union now residing, there, save, of course, that band of idiot fanatics who live on the decayed form of the Topeka constitution, and believe in its coming resurthe Topcka constitution, and believe in its coming resur-rection. Of the truth of these facts I have the most unquestioned authority.

nquestioned authority.

If this, then, be so, I make this point: If the people mornacy have reprobated it, and have asked for his recall.

It is rumored that the administration will not only refuse to recall (for Walker, but will sustain his policy. We cannot believe it. But if it does, "to your tents, of larael" will ring like a war-cry from one end of the South to the other, and the administration will forfeit all hold upon the South.

This, as we conceive it, is the position of the southern democracy. They exhibit to-day a sublime spectacle before the world. A party in the first flush of a glorious victory, and before the speils are distributed, are ready and prepared to break with the chief of their choice, if the alternative is forced upon them, and peril all for their principles. We learn that the opposition chuckle over the anticipated schism in the democratic party. Let them laugh on. The people of the South are with the democracy, and will stand by them in this great emergency.

Given Thomas Flournoy, of Augusta, Ga., died near that eity on Friday last, aged over 80 years.

LETTER FROM BEVERLEY TUCKER, ESQ.

the Editors of the Enquirer:

WASHIKOTON, July 24, 1857.

GENTLEMEN: The enclosed letter to Mr. Pryor, editor

"The South," was sent him some days ago, with a prectifully ask its insertion in your paper, in the hope that me of the views it contains may be acceptable to your alers, and may place the subject upon which it treats a more favorable light than that given by some of the mocratic preases, which entertain opposite opinions.

I am, very respectfully, your friend.

BEVERLEY TUCKER.

WASHIKOTON, July 14, 1857.

R. A. Pavor, Esq.

Editor of "The South," Richmend, Va.

DEAR SIN: I have read with much attention your addess on Kansas, Gov. Walker, the administration, &c. forming a determination to prepare this letter to you, have been moved solely by a desire to do something, in yournion in the South (and especially in Virginia) upon is important subject. Nor have I, in appending my en name to it, been influenced by any vain parade to the powers of the govern and the powers of the general and the sensitiveness on this subject.

Manual Proposition of the principle referred to in reference to other portions of the public territories, and perhaps, were begind our present limits. Be this as it may, I am one of those who think our cause too strong to be impaired or injured by philosophic inquiry or argument. At most, however, Governor Walker announced the law without speaking at all upon the question of its execution. This was his right; and it is to be deeply regretted that a portion of the public territories, and others. The time is not far distant, I hope, when the south may invoke the principle referred to in reference to other portions of the public territories, and others. The time is not far distant, I hope, when the south may invoke the principle referred to in reference to other portions of the public territories, and others. The time is not far distant, I hope, when the south may invoke the principle referred to in reference or injured by philosophic inquiry or argument

tion. This was his right; and it is to be deeply regretted that a portion of the State-rights men have exhibited so much sensitiveness on this subject.

My peculiar views of the powers of the general and State governments, and of the vital necessity of maintaining State sovereignty in all its true vigor, makes me quite satisfied to see the affairs of Kansas separated from Congress entirely; and I do not see how we can complain of Governor Walker, since all authority has been transferred to the people of Kansas, for insisting that they, and they alone, shall decide what shall be their institutions. Nor am I prepared to admit, in this country, that a public functionary who seeks the honest execution of a great trust, by and for the benefit of the people themselves, can be in the wrong.

In conclusion, I have said thus much because I feel the deepest interest in the harmony of the democratic party in the South—a party whose power for good lies wholly in its unity. Distract and divide it, and our enemies are triumphant. Present it with a broken front, and it will be a sad but faithful illustration of the folly in the fable of the Three Bulls in the Meadow. And it is because I sincerely believe that the causes alleged do not justify the furious assaults upon Gov. Walker, and through him, of course, upon the administration, that I have taken some pains to present another, as I religiously believe, a true statement of the case. If it were otherwise—if I saw the shaft aimed at the honor, dignity, or equality of my old Mother—all federal personages, high or low, would be as dust in the blalance to my allegiance to her, and my resentments of her wrongs.

Of the attacks upon Gov. Walker's personal integrity.

on the business of her wrongs.

Of the attacks upon Gov. Walker's personal integrity Of the attacks upon Gov. Walker's personal integrity, I have, I confess, with some difficulty, refrained from commenting. It would have been a grateful task to have told you many things that would have had the effect to disabuse your mind of its impressions of him; but I have chosen to address myself merely to the points in public discussion. That Gov. Walker has been largely involved, and that he may still be so, may or may not be true; but and that he may still be so, may for may not be true; whis does not always presume dishonety; for I take it we have not nerived at that refinement of honor that constitutes a debt a disgrace, or poverty a crime. If it were so, the first circles would be greatly depopulated, and our attention and treasure had better be turned to multiplying

our penitentiaries.

Asking pardon for the unexpected length of this letter. am, respectfully and truly, your friend, BEVERLEY TUCKER.

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July 16—2w

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July 28

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Chelles \$5.56, including carriage hire on the island. Children (under 12 years) and servants, \$4.50. TR. H. PARSONS, Agent. July 24-4w

## LOCAL NEWS.

THE ELECTION RIOT CASES. - These cases were commenced resterday morning in the criminal court by the taking up case 218 on the docket, which relates to the principal riot of the day, at the first precinct polls of the Fourth ward, and in which the following defendants answered: Daniel Stewart, Isaiah Stewart, Alexander Eggleston, George Johnson, William Garner, Charles Hurdle, Robert Slatford, Wm. Jones, Charles Spencer, Vanioman John-son, George G. Wilson, William B. Wilson, and Michael Hoover. Besides these parties, a large number of persons are embraced in the indictment that have not been found. Mr. Key appeared for the United States, and Messes. Bradley, Ellis, Scott, (of Warrenton, Virginia,) Ratcliffe, Carrington, and Martin for the defendants-Messrs. El-

lis and Scott being admitted to practice.

The following jury was empanelled for the trial the case: John W. Ott, Wm. T. Jones, Wm. Van Reswick, Daniel Lightfoot, James W. Taylor, John T. Bradley, John E. Neale, George T. Sothoron, Samuel Stott, Abraham Butler, John E. Kendall, and James Barnes. The first witness called was John H. Goddard, who tes-

ified in substance as follows: Went to the first precinct polls of the Fourth ward about the time of the opened on the morning of the election; staid there until 9 or 9½ o'clock, a. m.; some time between 8 and 9 o'clock the "plug uglies" from Baltimore arrived on the ground, numbering about eighteen or twent\*, and halted some forty feet south of the polls, where they remained a short time, and then went up Seventh street to the north of the polls; they returned in a short time increased by an addition of Washingtonians to about double their first number, and took position in the middle of Seventh street opposite the polls, and commenced talking about fighting and breaking the line of voters that had been formed along the sidewalk above the polls; witness being a justice of the peace, and seeing the disposition of the crowd in the street, went out in front of them and commenced expostulating with them; while doing so he was struck with a brick on the breast, and with a stone on the head about this time he heard several voices in the crowd Lets go into them ; we've stood here long enough!" At this ime a rush was made by the crowd in the street at the line of voters on the sidewalk. The assault was made with pistols, stones, and clubs. The voters scattered and fled, except some that were in the pens at the polls. At these pens the mob discharged their pistols and threw stones, the persons on the inside stooping and dodging behind the boards to save themselves as best they could. Witness went out into the middle of the street towards I street. A friend took hold of him and pulled aim down towards the corner of I street. He was her oined by Mr. Emery, and they walked down 7th street ogether talking of the outrageous proceedings that had ust transpired. Witness remembered the following perons as having acted with the crowd that assaulted the line of voters: Alex. Eggleston, among others, said that the line must be broken; Wm. Sibley, Wm. Hurdle, Daniel Stewart, and Hynes were in and acting with the crowd, the latter being very active; and Isaiah Stewart was looking on in the outskirts of the crowd. On their arrival the marines formed a line on the flagging on the ast side of Seventh street, opposite the market. The crowd of rowdies at this time were congregated around a cannon in one of the market sheds. Mr. Carlisle, who seem ed to have been expostulating with this crowd, turned to the mayor, who was standing near, and said, "The soone we can have that gun taken, the better." Soen after platoon of marines charged on the cannon and took it. Immediately after this charge was made, several pistols were fired from the crowd at the marines, and one of the marines was wounded in the face by a ball. On this a portion of the marines lowered their muskets and fired across the street at the crowd, who dispersed in all directions. One part ran down the street and another up both parties firing back at the marines. At these par ties, thus retreating and firing, the marines who had not already fired discharged their pieces.

Here the testimony of Mr. Goddard closed, and the

court adjourned.

A NOT FOR THE ABOLITIONISTS. - On Sunday morning lasn interesting and lovely child, a little over a year old, of Mr. Paulus Thyson, grocer, on 7th street, in this city, died after a few days' illness. The nurse, a negro slave, who was devotedly attached to her little charge, was present when its angel-spirit took its flight to happier realms, and was so completely stricken down with grief and anguish that she had to be borne away from the chamber of death, almost in a state of insensibility. Every care and at-tention was immediately lavished upon this faithful slave that a good master and mistress could bestow. A phy sician was called in, and all the relief his art could render was united to the tenderest solicitude of her master's family. It was in vain, however, for before the in fant's corpse was removed from the house, the spirit of the faithful nurse had taken its flight from this earth. The remains of this devoted slave were vesterday followed to the grave by the members of the family she had so faithfully served, with every suitable demonstration of respect and sorrow. The deceased was not over

30 years of age. relations existing between masters and slaves at the South, though it is not often we have to record such instances of tender devotedness on the part of the latter. Such cases, owever, are worthy of being recorded, for they speak a lesson of truth and reality, where there is so much of fiction to mislead and deceive.

Washington Asylum.—It appears from a report made in the Board of Aldermen on Monday last that the number of persons in the Infirmary on the 21st of May was forty-five, and the number received during the month of June was twenty-making a total of sixty-five. During the month of June twelve were discharged, and one died-leaving fifty-two in the house up to the 30th of June. Of the twenty persons received in the Infirmary during the month of June only two were natives of the District of Columbia. The number of disorderly and vagrant persons in the work-house on the 31st of May was forty-six, and the number committed during the month of June was eighty-two, (fifty white and thirty-two colored)-making a total of one hundred and twenty-eight. During the mouth of June sixty were discharged, and even eloped-leaving sixty-one persons in the workhouse on the 30th of June. Of the one hundred and twenty-eight persons committed to the work-house during the month, but thirty (ten white and twenty colored) were natives of the District of Columbia.

THE WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT. The tardiness with which the work upon the Washington aqueduct goes forward is owing in some degree to the difficulty of getting all the contractors to commence operations according to the terms accepted by them. The National Intelligencer, in closing an article on this subject, says: "We see no reason to doubt that next winter will be a very active eason, and that as soon as the frost shall have purified the air, and expelled miasma from the valley of the Potomac, the present force will be greatly increased, and made to exceed two thousand and even closely approximate three thousand men." So large a force as that named by the Intelligencer must bring the work to an early completion.

DEXTER'S HOUSE. Still another of the hotels which were closed shortly after the adjournment of the last Congress is to be opened. Mr. King, who keeps, at present, a boarding-house on C street, between Third street and Four-and-a-half, has leased the Dexter House, and will open it for the entertainment of guests in a few days.

Fum. Messrs. T. J. and Wm. M. Galt, a truly enterprising firm, are now receiving extensive supplies of fuel, of all kinds and of the best qualities. They stow their coal under root, and on a floor, which keeps the article dry and free from dust and dirt. They deal fairly, and are prompt in the execution of all orders in their line of business.

Washingrox Agencier.—Captain Meigs, resolved to push this work to completion as rapidly as practicable, advertises for one thousand hands.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

Leter from Havena. New York, July 28.—The steamer Philadelphia, f om Havama, with dates to the 23d, arrived here to-day. She reports the health of the island as good, as also that of the city and shipping. The markets were dull. The stock of sugar on hand amounted to about 225,000 boxes. The brig D. Miller had landed near Cardenas a cargo of 400 slaves, after which she was burnt.

#### Yellow Fever in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, July 28.—The afternoof papers report a fatal case of yellow fever in Swanston street. The victim was the mate of the barque E. K. Kane, recently arrived from Havana. The vessel has been sent back to quaran-

Notice for restoring certain lands to market in the State of Louisiana.

OTICE is hereby given that the land office Groensburg, in the State of Louisians, will be open to the at private entry and location on and after the Let day of Getober of all occuring public load embraced in the following townships, viz South of the base line and east of the principal meridian.

wachips 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6, and fractional township 8, of range 3. waships 1, 2, 3, and 4, of range 4. waships 1, 2, 3, 4, 8, 6, and 7, and fractional townships 8 and 9.

range 5.
Townships 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7, of range 6.
Townships 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7, of range 7.
Townships 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 7, of range 8.
Townships 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7, of range 9.

and purposes.

The following townships, which have not been offered heretofore a ubilit sale, will be released from their recent withdrawal for relirous urposes, and open to pre-emption as other unoffered public land, on all after the date above mentioned, viz: South of the base line and east of the principal

Townships 5 and 7, of range 3.

Townships 5, 6, and 7, and fractional townships 5 and 9, of range 4.

Fractional township 8, of range 6.

Fractional township 8, of range 7,

Township 6, and fractional township 8, of range 8.

Fractional townships 8 and 9, of range 8.

Given under my hand, at the General Land Office, at the city Washington, the 27th day of July, 1857. THOS. A. HENDRICKS,

Washington Aqueduct.

WANTED on the Washington aqueduct one thou ANTED On the Anterior of the A

## OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATED LOTTE-RIES OF MARYLAND. The following are the drawn numbers of the Maryland Country, for the benefit of Carroll county, &c., class 30, dr

78 46 63 9 62 3 32 53 66 25 57 13 22 68 The following are the drawn numbers of the Maryland Consolidated Lettery, for the benefit of Pokomoke river, &c., class 23, drawn July 24, 1857:

71 60 70 41 7 40 31 77 68 15 The following are the drawn numbers of the Patapsco Institute Lory, class 170, drawn July 24, 1857:

62 27 58 48 69 33 12 67 9 16 74 The following are the drawn numbers of the Maryland Consolidate oftery, for the benefit of the Consolidated Lotteries of Maryland ass 1, drawn July 25, 1857: 41 15 37 28 72 45 30 57 54 16 77 47 The following are the drawn numbers of the Patapaco Institute Lot ery, class 171, drawn July 25, 1857:

37 49 6 11 64 59 63 29 41 28 13 22 The following are the drawn numbers of the Patapaco Institute Let ry, class 172, drawn July 27, 1857: 41 17 16 78 40 54 25 19 22 4 7 59

The following are the drawn numbers of the Patapaco Institute Lot ry, class 172, drawn July 27, 1857: 41 17 16 78 40 54 25 19 22 4 7 59 The following are the drawn numbers of the Maryland Consolidately, for the benefit of Washington county, &c., class 26, drauly 27, 1857: 75 10 43 57 34 44 15 21 7 5 19 47

D. H McPhatt, Commissioner.

R. FRANCE & Co., Managers.
July 29-31

## Breech-loading Rifles.

A BOARD of army officers will be assembled at beech loading files, with a view to ascertain which arm, of this description, is best suited to the military service. The trials will commence on the 17th of August, 1857. All persons intending to offer arms for trial will please notify the Colonel of Ordinarce, giving a general description of the arm each may intend to present, and specifying the calibre, weight, and length of barrer. Cartridges or other ammunition suitable for the arm should be brought with it.

To be published daily till 17th August in the Pennsylvanian, Phila-lelphia; National Democrat and Irish News, New York; Morning test, Boston. Each of which papers will send their bills and a copy of the paper containing the advertisement to the Ordnance Office, July 24—617Aug

GREAT inducements offered for cash.—Preparatory to execting a new building, we will sell out our entire stock of men's and boys' ready-made clothing at 20 per cent. less than New York prices. As our stock is large and well selected, we can offer such inducements as will save time and expense to those favoring us with a call. Should not purchasers be pleased, it shall not be our fault.

WALL & STEPHENS,
July 24—10tif

STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER FOR SALE. THE Engine is of about eighteen-horse power, and, although it has been in use two years, is as good as new. It is too large for the purposes to which it is now applied. A describion of the engine is unnecessary, as persons who desire to purchase will inspect it for themselves. The Messrs, Ellis manufactured it, and tills is a sufficient guarantee of its value. It may be seen at the Union office, where the terms will be made known.

#### ECONOMY! ECONOMY! Look to Your Interest.

NOW is the time to lay in your fuel for the winter, as we are prepared to sell WOOD and COAL cheaper than at any other season of the year.

Weekly receiving large abipments of white, red, and gray ash COALS from the most approved mines in the country, carefully prepared for cooking range, stones, grates, and furnaces.

Also, HICKORY, OAK, and PINE WOOD, of the most superior qualities, ONT AND SELECTED ANY SELECTED TO U.S.

DAILY EXPECTED-A large supply of CUMBERLAND COAL, all of which will be sold at the lowest market price. Orders left with us will meet with prempt attention. Coal and wood delivered to any part of the city by our own teams free of cart. age.
Coal kept under cover; 2,240 pounds to the ton, carefully weighed

Office northwest corner 12th and C streets, No. b One square south Pennsylvania July 24-Im WILLARD'S HOTEL.—J. C. & H. A. Willard, Pennsylvania avenue and Fourteenth street, Washington, D. C.

#### Washington Insurance Company. CHARTERED BY CONGRESS.

THIS Company is now prepared to receive applications for insurance on buildings, merchandine, &c., at the usual city rates, without any charge for policy, at their office, corner of Tenth street and Penn. avenue, over the Washington City Suring

Wm. F. Bayly,
Robert Farnham,
Wm. Orme,
Francia Molum

Benj. Beall,
JAMES C. McGUIRE, President. G. D. HANSON, Secretary. May 29—dly

OST—On Thursday evening, the 28th instant, a long white lace scarf. The finder shall be liberally rewarded leaving it at 430 Fifteenth street.

May 30—tr [Star.]

## Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia. Ospital \$700,000 Charter perpetual!

A LL the profits divided amongst the policy here or every year. Descriptive pemphlets, blank forms of attons, and every information on the subject of mutual file impurithed on spritestion, without charge, personally or by nail. Agent for Wachington. Morth west corner of Pents, aveas and 17th street. July 3 -law6w

## Collector's Office, City Hall,

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS—Deduction for prompt payment.—Notice is hereby given that the baxes for the year lists are now due, and payable at this office, and that a deduction ten per cent, is allowed by law for the current year if pale on or he fore the 15th day of September next.

Jay 16—collin?

Collector.

## NEW YORK ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ben. & E. A. Whitlock & Co., 13 Beekman Street, corner of Nassau, opposite the Astor

House, PROPERETORS OF THE PREMIUM CHAMPAGNE, CREMANT CARNET

MPORTERS of Cognac h. andies for druggists' and merchants' use, from Gurd, Dupny, & Co., Bennessey, Pinet, Cas-illion, & Co., and other houses of the highest reputation rand sole pro-rieties of the relevanted brandles, in the native proof and flavor of house, vis. prieters of the celebrated brandles, in the Cognac, viz: Vineyard of Chalesu Bernard, Liqueur des champs d'or, Superier vineyard, vieux Cognac.

Exclusive importers of the
Old Royat Hollands,
Thergomaster Schnoppe,
And several brands of Sherry, Maderia, and Fort wines, &c., &c.
Ales, porters, and clears direct from shippers. CHAMPAGNE, CREMANT.

CHAMPAGNE, CREMANT.

If M. & E. A. W. & Co. are the exclusive owners of this wine, and are in receipt of shipments by regular packets, and bey those who may not have given it a trial to do so, under their guarantee that it will be from superior in delicacy of flavor and quality to any wine at present imported.

Bend. M. Whitlock, Edw'd A. Whitlock, Fred'k J. Haverstick, Gliver W. Bodge, Henry Cammeyer.

May 26—13\*\*

Woollens.

1857.

WILSON G. HUNT & CO., IMPORTERS,

30 to 36 Park Place,

## Wheeler & Wilson.

MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S IMPROVED SEWING MACHINES

Families, Manufacturers, and Others. THESE machines combine all the improvements that have been invented. Their extensive and increasing sale, and the unanimous approval and commendation that they have received, warrant the proprietors in warmly recommending them. They have been in use sufficiently long to test sheur thoroughly, and have given entire satisfaction.

Among the undoubted advantages that they possess over all others,

Inc. Beauty and simplicity of construction, and consequent free from derangement and need of repairs.

2d. Unexampled case and rapidity of operation.

3g. Noiseless unoverneed.

4th. The remarkable perfection of their stitching, and their applicitly to a variety of purposes and materials.

Principal office No. 3a, Broadway, New York; and at their agen in the principal office of the Palon.

May 26—1y\*

Fashionable Dry Goods in New York. N immense assortment of seasonable fabrics cor-stantly on hand; also, a full and

ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF CARPETINGS, Oil-cloths, mastings, rugs, mats, curtain materials, luce curtains, gill cornices, window shades, &c., &c., &c., MUCH BELOW REGULAR PRICES!

LORD & TAYLOR, 255, 257, 259, and 261 Grand street, and 47 and 49 Catharine street Cyrus W. Field & Co., WHOLESALE PAPER DEALERS, No. 11 Cliff treet, New York,

I NVITE the attention of dealers and consumers to their large stock of printing, writing, wrapping, and all other kinds of paper, which they offer for sale at the lowest market prices.

May 26—1y\*

Trinty Building, 111 Broadeny.

The assets of this company amount to nearly rour multons or solitars, and are entirely cash, of which three milting six hundred thousand dollars, are invested on bond and mortgage on real estate in the city and State of New York valued at nine miltions of dollars.

The entire profits, already amounts.

others, are the property of the policy holders. thousand delizes, are the property of the paney and the same Liberal.

Takes Liberal.

Forms of application and pamphlets giving every information sapplied on applying at the office or to any of the company's agents.

FRED'R S. WINSTON, President.

FRACE ABBATT, Secretary.

HINTARD HOMANS, Actuary.

MINTURN PRET, N. D., Medical Examiner.

S. C. Herring & Co.'s Patent Champion Safes. THE subscribers, grateful for past favors, and finding that a discriminating public were bestowing their patronage to that extent that more warerooms were necessary to exhibit all their atock, have enlarged their depot, by opening an extensive ware and salesroom on Broadway, at No. 251, corner, of Marray street, opposite the City Hall. This enlargement of warehouse room, with the recent extensive enlargement of their factory, will enable the subscribers to keep on hand at all times a larger stock of fire and furglar-proof safes than any other establishment in the world. Particular attention will be had to constructing safes for private families to match with other furniture, for the security of plate and jewelry.

Will keep on hand and make to order all kinds of money cheets, vanil doors, and bank vaults. Ball's patent powder-proof locks for banks or store doors; Jones's patent permutation bank lock; and Crygier's eatent letter lock, without key.

ock, without key.

S. C. HERRING & Co.,

Nos. 13b, 137, and 139 Water street, and

No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray at, New York.

F. COYLE & CO., Agents

W. KNOWLES, Agent

B. W. KNOWLES, Agent

William Grandin, AND UNITED STATES COURT OF CLAIMS COMMISSIONER No. 70 Franklin street, New York.

May 26-1y

mmirstoner for Maine, New Hampeliire, Vermont, Connectient faland, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Iowa, Wis-consin, Kentucky, Tennessee, Louisiana, Ala-bama, Mississippi, Georgia, Florida, &c. Kausas, Nebraska, Minnesota, and the United States Territo Pensions, patents, and bounties specially obtained.
All kinds of law business successfully presecuted.
Special attention paid to Court of Claims business.
May 25—6m

We would call attention to the card of Wm. Grandin, esq., who is commissioner for most of the States and Turritories, and is also commissioner in the United States Court of Claims. Celonel Grandin is thoroughly conversant with business connected with the departments at Washington and the practice of the United States Court of Claims.

[New York Duily News.

EBBITT HOUSE.

F street, between 13th and 14th streets, WASHINGTON, D. C. THIS popular and fashionable hotel has been thoroughly repaired and fashionable hotel has been thoroughly repaired and farnished with new and superior farniture it contains over one hundred rooms, and has all the requisites of a first-class house.

The proprietors have provided a coach, which will be at the rational depot and steambout landing at every arrival for the conveyance of passetters and baggage to the hotel.

Pequot House, New London, Connecticut. Pequot House, New London, Connecticut.

THIS favorite summer hotel is now open for the reception of guests. The house is delightfully situated as the mouth of the river Thames, on Long Island Sound. It is elegantly furnished, and possesses superior advantages for see-bathing, sailing, or fishing. It is easy of access from New York or Boston by steam-boat or railroad, and has every fedility for exercise and amasement. The author/ther assures all those who may favor him with their particular that every effort will be made to promote their pleasure and comfer.

J. G. PACKARD, Supermodent. June 30—d3w

Mutual Life Insurance Company of Connecticut,

INCORPORATED IN 1846. Capital, \$2,454,000. Annual dividend on life policies, 40 per cen Ninety eight families were relieved during 1846 by paying \$214,995.
Statements of the company's operations furnished. Those who in ured at other agencies, and have removed to this city, can have their oblicios renewed through

June 13-dly

Modern Languages.

DROFESSOR DANIEL E. GROUX, having return-PROFESSOR DANKEL E. GROUX, having returned to two Washington with the intention to reside permanently in the capital of the United States, offers his services to the clerks and other employees of government, or any other persons who wish to acquire a correct pronuctation and grammatical instruction in the French, Sputish, and German languages. Wishing to be as reasonable in his charges as he has formerly been during his fix yegers with in his charges as he has formerly been during his fix yegers with the washington, he will begin a summer course in either of these lampages at moderate prices. Purcease wishing to be interes classes are required to leave their names with Mr. D. 8. Dyson, Pharmacoutiet, No. 288 Pennylyansia avenue.

Colleges or other scholastic mistintions who wish to secure in advance the services of an efficient teacher, one who comes lack to Washington from Europe with the highest testimonials, will do went to address a flue to Prof. Daniel F. Groux, post office Washington, h. C.

The subscriber would take great pleasure in instructing sitest private classes, formed in particular heighborhoods, by either lavies og gentlemen.